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VACA VALLEY RADIO CLUB

VACAVILLE CALIFORNIA

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JUNE 2003

Walk America

Ten members of the Vaca Valley Radio Club enjoyed a nice walk in the park on April 26. The event was the annual March of Dimes fund raiser. This year, the walk went extremely well. The rest areas did not require supplemental supplies and there were no medical emergencies. Never the less, it was nice to have all of the important locations covered in case of need.

Those participating were as follows: Bob Byerley, KD6FZY; Mike Ferguson, KE6PIF; Robert Fescenmeyer, KG6LSH; Bob Hewitt, K6HEW; Clyde Hood, WH6AB; Ralph Jones, KA6FDI; Nand Khidkikar, KG6DZC; Rachana Khidkikar, KG6HXJ; Dean LampWA6NBU and Mike Szot, NI6V

Standing credits for articles submitted:
K6HEW, Bob, May 03, Jun 03
KF6VBJ, Jim, May 03

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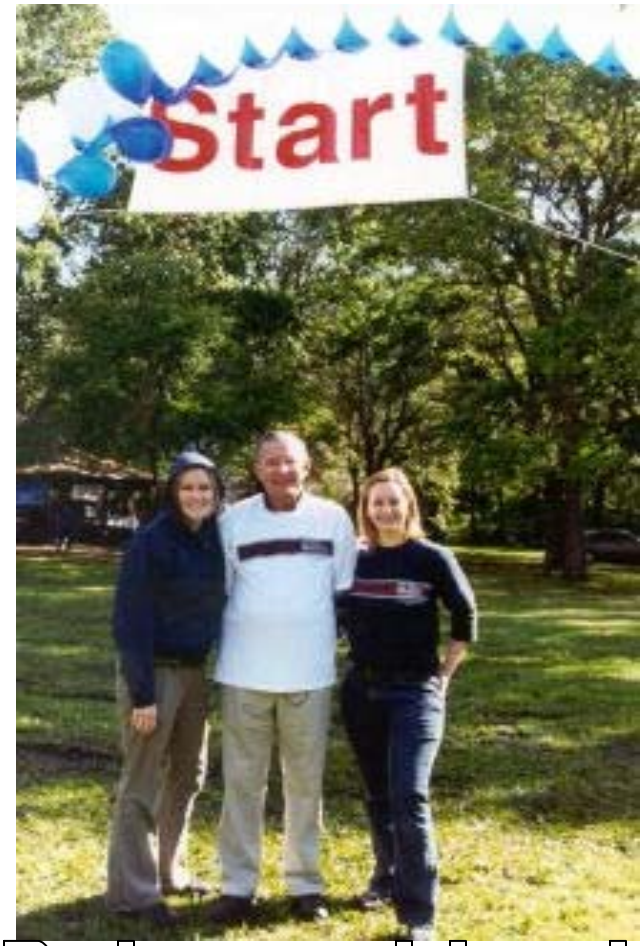
Rio Vista License Class and Test Session

A test session and Technician license class was held on Saturday, May 24 at the Trilogy Community Center near Rio Vista. Bob, K6HEW taught the class. Larry W6OMF and Tom, N6AJR helped conduct a test session at the end of the class. They were ten people in the class. Eight of them had never been hams. Two of them were hams that just used the opportunity to brush up on radio knowledge. A total of 12 people attended the test session. Of these, nine passed the test elements they were taking. As a result, the world has been enriched by five new Technician, one new General and one new Extra class license



Bob roughing it

March of Dimes
Saving babies, together®

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Birth Defects Foundation

Northern California Chapter
Bay Area Division
1050 Sansome Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
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Fax (415) 788-2802

May 15, 2003

Vaca Valley Radio Club
C/o Bob Hewitt
419 Mason Street, Suite 126
Vacaville, CA 95488-4598

Dear Bob,

Thank you, Vaca Valley Radio Club, for being a hero for the tiniest babies!

WalkAmerica 2003 was an incredibly successful event, making it another record-breaking year for the WalkAmerica. Thank you for **the donation of your communications team!** We greatly appreciate your dedication to making WalkAmerica a continued success. We wouldn't be able to do it without the support from local companies, such as yours.

For over 33 years, the March of Dimes has raised funds through WalkAmerica that help support lifesaving research and innovative programs that give babies born prematurely a fighting chance at life. We have raised over 3.5 million dollars in Northern California this year. We are working to make sure every baby gets the chance for a healthy start in life s/he deserves. Your efforts make a difference!

On a personal level, it was a pleasure working with you. This event simply would not be possible without your spirit, commitment and tremendous effort. THANK YOU!!

I hope that you can join March of Dimes again next year to help accomplish the goal of reducing birth defects and infant mortality.

Sincerely,

Erica Evans

Erica Evans
Logistics Coordinator

Amber Roshay

Amber Roshay
Campaign Coordinator

The FCC bowed to power company concerns and declined to grant amateurs an expected sliver-band allocation at 136 kHz "at this time." But, in a compromise with government users, the Commission gave amateurs secondary access to five discrete 2.8-kHz-wide channels in the vicinity of 5 MHz instead of the 150-kHz band ARRL had requested. In its Notice of Proposed Rule Making a year ago, the FCC appeared inclined to go along with both ARRL requests.

The FCC did agree in its Report and Order (ET Docket 02-98) to elevate the Amateur Service--but not the Amateur-Satellite Service--to primary status at 2400 to 2402 MHz. The changes to Part 97 go into effect 30 days after publication in The Federal Register, which has not yet occurred.

"We are disappointed that the FCC could not see its way clear to providing even a narrow LF allocation to the amateur service, given earlier encouraging signs and the general trend in other countries," ARRL Chief Executive Officer David Sumner, K1ZZ, said of the FCC's decision.

The FCC, however, found itself more persuaded by arguments from electrical utilities and other commenters that amateur operation at 136 kHz might interfere with power line communications (PLC) used by electrical utilities to control the power grid.

The FCC said a new amateur LF allocation is not justified "when balanced against the greater public interest of an interference-free power grid." The FCC said amateurs wishing to experiment with LF could apply for experimental licenses or operate under existing Part 15 rules. "We will not jeopardize the reliability of electrical service to the public," the FCC concluded.

The granting of just five spot frequencies--5332, 5348, 5368, 5373, and 5405 kHz--at 60 meters was less of a surprise given opposition expressed last fall by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). The NTIA had cited a possible need for the requested band by federal government users and proposed the five specific frequencies for amateur use on a secondary basis. The FCC has granted operation on USB (2K8J3E emission) only, with a maximum effective radiated power limit of 50 W relative to a 0 dB gain antenna--a half-wave dipole. The channels --each with a maximum permissible bandwidth of 2.8 kHz--will be available to General and higher class licensees.

"While the new amateur privileges at 5 MHz are not as flexible as we had hoped, we recognize that much has changed since the ARRL petition for rulemaking was submitted to the FCC in the summer of 2001," Sumner said. "Federal agencies with homeland security responsibilities have renewed interest in HF radiocommunication." The restriction to USB is aimed at maintaining interoperability with federal government users, who conceivably could require immediate access to one of the amateur secondary channels.

Sumner said the ARRL was pleased to see 2400-2402 MHz upgraded to primary. "The upgrade of the 2400-2402 MHz amateur allocation to primary provides a seamless primary allocation from 2390 to 2417 MHz, in addition to the secondary allocations of 2300-2310 and 2417-2450 MHz," he said. Amateurs already have been experimenting with high-speed multimedia operation in the band using IEEE 802.11b protocols.

See a Wonderful 23 cm 300 Watt amplifier

http://www.klitzing.org/radio/23cm_amplifier.htm

In the early days of television broadcasting in the United States, there was a channel 1 (or, more properly, there were several channel 1's). And there were television stations operating on channel 1 and TV sets that could receive channel 1. Here are the details.

1937. In 1937, the channel assignments for television were set as follows, with the stations that used those channels in New York shown:

Apex radio stations 41-44 MHz
Channel 1 44-50 MHz W2XBS (NBC)
Channel 2 50-56 MHz
Channel 3 66-72 MHz (CBS)
Channel 4 78-84 MHz
Channel 5 84-90 MHz
Channel 6 96-102 MHz
Channel 7 102-108 MHz
Twelve additional channels 156-294 MHz

Referring to the twelve higher channels, an article in *Broadcasting* magazine on Nov. 1, 1937, said the FCC was "apparently earmarking them for the time when workable tubes are devised for these very short waves." Apex radio stations used amplitude modulation. Many evolved into the country's first FM stations.

1940. In 1940, the FCC allocated 42-50 MHz for FM radio broadcasting. This necessitated moving the TV channels up in frequency, as shown in the following list, which includes some stations in New York and New Jersey which were authorized for or had applied for these channels.

FM radio stations 42-50 MHz
Channel 1 50-56 MHz NBC, New York; WEBR, Inc., Buffalo; Stromberg-Carlson, Rochester
Channel 2 66-72 MHz CBS, New York
Channel 3 72-78 MHz Jamaica Radio & Television Co., Jamaica NY; GE, Schenectady
Channel 4 78-84 MHz DuMont, New York
Channel 5 84-90 MHz Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Newark
Channel 6 96-102 MHz Bamberger Broadcasting Service, New York
Channel 7 102-108 MHz
Channel 8 162-168 MHz Metropolitan Television Inc., New York
Channel 9 180-186 MHz Philco Radio and Television Corp., New York
Channel 10 186-192 MHz
Channel 11 204-210 MHz
Channel 12 210-216 MHz
Channel 13 234-240 MHz Westchester Broadcasting Co., White Plains
Channel 14 240-246 MHz
Channel 15 258-264 MHz Blue Network Co., Inc., New York
Channel 16 264-270 MHz
Channel 17 282-288 MHz MGM-Lowe's Pix Corp., New York
Channel 18 288-294 MHz

The *1945 Radio Annual* indicates that the Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, New York, had amended its application to request Channel 13, which it indicates is 230-236 MHz. This conflicts with the frequency allocation table above, which shows Channel 13 at 234-240 MHz.

The 1946 *Broadcasting Yearbook* shows that as of Jan. 15, 1946, WCBW (CBS in New York) was operating on 60-66 MHz, but would be switching to the modern channel 2 on Mar. 1.

The FCC Report on Ultra-High Frequency Allocations, printed in *Broadcasting* on June 1, 1940, said, "In addition, the Commission decided to discontinue television service in the present television channels No. 1 and 8; i.e., 44-50 mc., and 156-162 mc. Accordingly, since old television channel No. 1 is discontinued, television channel No. 2 will be renumbered television channel No. 1; and a new channel to be known as television channel No. 2, will be assigned from 60 to 66 mc. There is thus no loss of total space assigned to television below 66 mc., and there will remain a total of 7 television channels below 108 mc.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
8	*9*	*10* *VVRC net* *7:00 pm* *145.470*	*11* *VVRC* *MEETING* *7:30*	*12*	*13*	*14*
15	*16*	*17* *VVRC net* *7:00 pm* *145.470*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
22	*23*	*24* *VVRC net* *7:00 pm* *145.470*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
229	*30*	*VVRC net* *7:00 pm* *145.470*				

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Club repeater in Vacaville:WD6BUS 145.470 MHz(-) pl 127.3
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SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
AS OF April 9, 2003

GENERAL FUND	$	1247.96
REPEATER FUND	$	425.66
PRIZE FUND	$	103.50
TOTAL	$	1777.12

THE VVRC WELCOMES YOU

The Repeater is Published by the Vaca Valley Radio Club 419 Mason Street, Suite 126 Drawer 521 Vacaville CA 95688 An ARRL Affiliated Club. Founded 1987, Chartered 1988 General Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 PM 420 Vine Street Fire Station.

Wheelchair accessible

VVRC OFFICERS

President
Ralph Jones, KA6FKI, 446-4275
Vice President
Bob, Hewitt, K6HEW, 448-5665
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DIRECTORS

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SHORT SNORTS

http://www.co.solano.ca.us/Emergencies.asp Information on who to go to in Emergencies

http://cad.chp.ca.gov/ California's Highway Patrol

http://www.time.gov/timezone.cgi?Pacific/d/-8/java Time

http://www.indo.com/distance/ Need to know how far it is from one place to another? Check here…

http://www.cagifted.org/nwspap.htm Need to know where the California newspapers are…

http://www.oakland.bbb.org/ Better Business Bureau serving our area

http://www.well.com/user/dmsml/resources/uhf.html Like to know where the TV studios talk with their crews

http://world.altavista.com/ Got a language that you just can't understand… Check out this translation service

http://www.xe.com/ucc/ Need to convert that batch of Euro to Dollars… try this page…

http://www.timelinecommunications.com/airline.html How about some Airlines and Aircraft frequency

http://www.amex.com/ American Stock Exchange… Make money, buy new radio…

http://pages.ebay.com/ebaymotors/search/items/search_other.html Looking for a Car… try this…

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Name: _____ Call Sign_____
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MEMBER Dues---------$15.00_____
Each Family Member --$ 2.00_____
Associate dues ----------$15.00_____
Student ----------$ 5.00_____
Repeater/Autopatch donation-- _____
Call/Name badge--------$ 6.00_____

Total---------- _____
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DATE:_____

Mail to : Vaca Valley Radio Club, 419 Mason St., Suite 126, PMB 521, Vacaville, CA 95688

Former television channel No. 8, 156-162 mc. together with frequencies between 116 and 119 mc. will be used to replace assignments in the band 132-140 mc."

1946. In 1945, the FCC decided to move FM radio to the 88-106 MHz band (later 88-108 MHz). Because FM broadcasting would be vacating 42-50 MHz, TV channel 1 was moved down to that part of the spectrum. The TV allocations which went into effect on February 25, 1946, were as follows:

Channel 1 44-50 MHz
Channel 2 54-60 MHz WCBW
Channel 3 60-66 MHz
Channel 4 66-72 MHz WNBT
Channel 5 76-82 MHz WABD
Channel 6 82-88 MHz
FM radio stations 88-106 MHz
Channels 7-13 as presently assigned

A 1947 book, *Television Primer of Production and Direction* by Louis A. Sposa, Director of Commercial Operations of WABD and instructor at the College of the City of New York and New York University, has a "Table of Television Allocations of Television Channels To Metropolitan Districts in the U.S." However, no TV stations ever broadcast on the last version of Channel 1. It could not be used immediately because it was necessary for existing FM stations to move out of the 42-50 MHz spectrum, and once they did move, the decision was made to re-allocate 44-50 MHz to other services. Thus channel 1 disappeared, and there was no renumbering of the remaining channels.

VACA VALLEY RADIO CLUB INC.
419 Mason Street, Suite 126
Drawer No. 521
Vacaville CA 95688